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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2015-06

Benzovindiflupyr

(publié aussi en français)

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has received applications to register technical grade benzovindiflupyr and the end-use products Aprovia™, Elatus™ (co-formulation with azoxystrobin), A18993 Fungicide (co-formulation with propiconazole) and Aprovia™ Top (co-formulation for difenoconazole) for use in Canada on various commodities.

The evaluation of these benzovindiflupyr applications indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with their proposed uses are acceptable. Details regarding these applications can be found in Proposed Registration Decision PRD2015-07, *Benzovindiflupyr*, posted to the Health Canada website on 19 March 2015.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

In addition, the PMRA is proposing to establish MRLs for benzovindiflupyr on cottonseed (Crop Subgroup 20C Revised), peanuts and sugarcane to permit the import and sale of food containing such residues. The PMRA has determined the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported commodities when benzovindiflupyr is used according to label directions in the exporting country, and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. Details regarding the proposed MRLs on imported commodities can also be found in PRD2015-07.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for benzovindiflupyr is being conducted via PRD2015-07. Information regarding the proposed MRLs can be found in Sections 3.5.4 and 7.1. Supporting field trial residue data are provided in Appendix I, Table 4. The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for benzovindiflupyr in accordance with the guidance found in PRD2015-07. MRL consultation for the other active ingredients propiconazole and difenoconazole present in the co-formulations are being conducted under separate actions. Existing MRLs for azoxystrobin are adequate to cover all uses of Elatus.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs for benzovindiflupyr are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Benzovindiflupyr

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Benzovindiflupyr	*N*-[9-(dichloromethylene)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-methanonaphthalen-5-yl]-3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carboxamide	4.0	Dried tomatoes
		3.0	Raisins
		1.5	Fruiting vegetables (crop group 8-09); barley; oats
		1.0	Small fruit vine climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruit (crop subgroup 13-07F)
		0.3	Cucurbit vegetables (crop group 9)
		0.2	Dried shelled pea and bean, except soybean (crop subgroup 6C); pome fruit (crop group 11-09)
		0.15	Rapeseed (crop subgroup 20A revised); cottonseed (crop subgroup 20C revised)
		0.1	Rye; triticale; wheat
		0.07	Dry soybeans
		0.04	Liver of cattle, goats, horses and sheep; sugarcane cane
		0.02	Tuberous and corm vegetables (crop subgroup 1C); fat of cattle, goats, horses and sheep; field corn; popcorn grain; milk fat
		0.01	Eggs; fat, meat and meat byproducts of hogs and poultry; lowbush blueberries; meat and meat byproducts (except liver) of cattle, goats, horses and sheep; milk; peanuts; sweet corn kernels plus cob with husks removed

[1] ppm = parts per million

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

Benzovindiflupyr is a new active ingredient which is concurrently being registered in Canada and the United States. The MRLs proposed for benzovindiflupyr in Canada are the same as corresponding tolerances to be promulgated in the United States, except for certain commodities, in accordance with Table 2.

Once established, the American tolerances for benzovindiflupyr will be listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide.

Currently, there are no Codex MRLs[1] listed for benzovindiflupyr in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Eggs; fat, meat and meat byproducts of poultry	0.01	None	Not established
Fat, meat and meat byproducts of hogs	0.01	None	Not established
Liver of cattle, goats, horses and sheep	0.04	0.06	Not Established

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for benzovindiflupyr up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.